NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TYLER'S AMERICAN LITERATURE.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. Vols. I., II. By MOSES COIT TYLER. 8vo. pp. 292, 330. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The first instalment of Professor Tyler's History of American Literature, which gives the most hopeful promise of being an important national work, embraces the period from 1607 to 1765, the latter date marking the close of the colonial epoch, and the commencement of the revolutionary struggle. In the plan of the author, it is not intended to present a dictionary of all American writers or a complete bibliographical account of all American books. He has wisely limited his purpose to giving a history of those American productions in the English language, which possess an intrinsic value as literature, and are significant exponents of the development of the American mind. In the preparation of the work, he has adopted a broad and comprehensive system. The entire mass of American writings during the colonial times, so far as they can now be found in the public and private libraries of the country, has been submitted to a diligent examination. It is not easy to place too high an estimate on the difficulty and labor of such a process. Nothing but an ardent devotion to literary pursuits, and the habit of patient and exact scholarship could have brought it to complete accomplishment. From the heaps of rubbish which have thus come under his eye, Professor Tyler has made a judicious selection of such matter as was found to evince any considerable literary merit, or to illustrate the progress of literary composition during the early periods of American history.

The birth of American literature, as described by Professor Tyler, was coeval with the first settlement of the country. It dates from the year 1607, when the English colonists of Virginia, by transplanting themselves to American soil, began to be Americans. Among the Englishmen who crowded together behind the palisades in Jamestown were some who laid the foundations of American literature. The writer of the first American book, according to the author, was the famous adventurer and pioneer, Captain John Smith. He classes this hero of romance among the noble specimens of manhood which abounded in the Elizabethan age, such as Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others, to say nothing of Bacon, Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson. Captain John Smith was a prolific author, but only three of his books were written during his residence in America, and hence these alone can be regarded as belonging to the literature of the country. "A True Relation of Virginia" must be considered as the earliest production of American literature. This was written during the first thirteen months of the first American colony, and gives a simple and picturesque description of the events, of which at that time Smith was the eye-witness. The work was published in London in the year 1608, the same year in which John Milton first saw the light. Professor Tyler characterizes it as a work that was written, not in lettered ease, not in "the still air of delightful studies," but "under a rotten tent in the wilderness, perhaps by the flickering blaze of a pine-knot, in the midst of tree-stumps, and the filth and clamor of a pioneer's camp, and within the fragile palisades which alone shielded the little band of colonists from the ever-hovering peril of an Indian massacre." It was not composed as a literary effort, but for the information of the English public, and especially of the stockholders of the Virginia Company. It betrays the hand of the bluff soldier, describing in pithy English the adventures of the day, but with equal defiance of the principles of literary composition and of English grammar. The second title on the list of American writings is the reply of Smith to a fantastic and querulous letter from the London stockholders of the company. This is a brief production, but vigorous and trenchant in its tone, a transcript of the intense spirit of the writer, and glowing "with the light it casts into that primal hot-bed of wrangling, indolence, and misery, the village of Jamestown." Its sentences fly as straight and hard as bullets. The specimens quoted by Professor Tyler are characteristic, and may serve as models of explicit assertion, without any waste of words." "For the charge of this voyage of two or three thousand pounds," says the plain-spoken Captain John, "we have not received the value of an hundred pounds. From your ship we had not provision in victuals worth twenty pound; and we are more than two hundred to live upon this, the one-half sick, the other little better. For the sailors, I confess they daily make good cheer; but our diet is a little meal and water, and not sufficient of that. Though there be fish in the sea, fowls in the air, and beasts in the woods, their bounds are so large, they so wild and we so weak and ignorant, we cannot much trouble them. Captain Ratcliffe is now called Sicklemore. I have sent you him home lest the company should cut his throat. When you send again, I entreat you rather send but thirty carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons, and diggers up of trees' roots, well provided, than a thousand such as we have; for except we be able both to lodge and to feed them, the most will consume with want of necessities, before they can be made good for anything." Professor Tyler refers to the shock which must have been given to the dainty nerves of those lordly patrons in London by this epistolary retort, which "communicated to England a foretaste of what proved to be the incurable American habit of talking back to her." "Captain John Smith's letter," he remarks, "in the first decade of the seventeenth century, is a premonitory symptom of the Declaration of Independence."

Before proceeding to the early literary productions of New-England, the author closes his extended description of the primitive Virginia literature, with some suggestive remarks on the peculiar features of the respective colonies. There is a common tradition, says Professor Tyler, that Virginia was originally peopled to a large extent by families of wealth and rank in England. On the other hand, it is often affirmed that the first families of Virginia were descended from fugitives, and criminals, and other Englishmen of equivocal character. The truth, in the opinion of the author, lies between these two extremes. For the first forty years, most of the settlers in Virginia were of inferior quality; many of them were outcasts from the streets of London; "vagrants who wandered to Virginia because they had to wander somewhere; gentlemen of fashion who were out at the elbow; aristocrats gone to seed." For some time after the first few ship-loads had gone out to Virginia, and the news had come back of the troubles of the colonists, not even paupers and knaves would go there of their own accord, and the company in London, as an ancient scribe records, became "humble suitors to his Majesty" to compel "vagabonds and condemned men to go thither. Nay, some did choose to be hanged before they would go thither, and were." By the year 1617, and for many years afterward, the cultivation of tobacco became so profitable that the labor even of English convicts was welcome; and they were accordingly transported in large numbers, and were gradually merged in the general population of the country. In 1619 the first negro slaves were imported into the colony, which contributed a new element to Virginia society. During the period of the civil war and of the Commonwealth in England, many persons of superior quality emigrated to Virginia; men of force and weight, cavaliers and churchmen, who were glad to find in America a retreat from the odious ascendency of the Puritans. At the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, men of Cromwell's party, a few even of his iron-sided troopers, selected a new home in Virginia in preference to New-England, on account of its more genial climate. Long before the end of the seventeenth century, severe restrictions had been placed upon the importation of malefactors. The new colonists, for the most part, were of the English church, and of royalist politics, forming a continuation, in fact, of English society. The people of Virginia, as compared with those of New-England, were less austere, less industrious, but more worldly and self-indulgent. They were impatient of asceticism, of long faces, of long prayers; they rejoiced in sports, in merry music, and in a free, hilarious life. Although of the same stock and speech as the founders of New-England, they were very different in ideas. The fabric of Church and State which they erected in Virginia was the exponent of those ideas, presenting an almost entire contrast to the institutions of which the foundation was laid about the same time in New-England. The people of New-England settled in groups of families, forming neighborhoods, villages, towns, and cities. Hence there was a constant play of mind upon mind, and facility of intercommunication in the different relations of society. The founders of Virginia pursued an opposite course. They were inclined to settle not in groups of families, but in detached establishments. With them, the type of the highest human felicity was the English territorial lord, seated in his own castle, protected from all human interference by many miles of his own land which spread in all directions from the view of his castle windows. Thus from the first, while the social structure of New-England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of dispersion. The one sought personal community, the other domestic isolation. The one developed coöperation in civil affairs, in trade, in culture, in religion; the other practised solitary action in all these relations, and hence made but little progress in any of them. The effect of these opposing tendencies was manifest in the intellectual development of the people. For the first three generations there were few schools in Virginia. The higher education was, of course, at a low estate. During the seventeenth century, Virginia answered to the description which Sir Philip Sidney gave of Ireland in the sixteenth century, as "a place where truly learning goeth very bare." There is no record of a printing press earlier than 1681. In 1683, Lord Effingham, the Governor of Virginia, received instructions from the ministry "to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatever." From that date till about the year 1729, no printing was done in Virginia, and from 1729 until about ten years before the Declaration of Independence, Virginia had but one printing-house, and even that "was thought to be much under the control of the Governor." These conditions explain the comparative literary barrenness of Virginia. There might have been found at intervals some men of elegant literary culture mostly acquired abroad; perhaps after awhile a few amateur literary men; but no literary class, and almost no literature.

In his description of the early colonists of New-England, Professor Tyler represents them as persons addicted, in some sense, to habits of thought and the use of books. The proportion of learned men among them was extraordinary. Between the years 1630 and 1690 there were in New-England probably as many graduates of Cambridge and Oxford as could be found in any population of similar size in the mother country. During the first part of that period in Massachusetts and Connecticut there was a Cambridge graduate for every two hundred and fifty inhabitants, besides not a few sons of Oxford. No other community of pioneers ever so honored study, or so reverenced the instruments and symbols of learning. The corner-stone of their social structure rested upon a book. Only six years after the arrival of John Winthrop in Salem harbor, the people of Massachusetts laid the foundation of a college from their own treasury. While the tree-stumps in their harvest-fields had as yet hardly become weather-browned, they had made arrangements even in that wilderness by which their young men could at once enter upon the study of Aristotle and Thucydides, of Horace and Tacitus, and the Hebrew Bible. The people of New-England began to produce a literature in their earliest age. They were never without a literary class. There were many men accustomed to express themselves fluently by voice and pen. It was a literary class made up of men of affairs, country gentlemen, teachers, and above all clergymen; men of letters who did not depend on letters for their bread, but did their work under conditions of intellectual independence. Nor was the environment of their lives unfriendly to literature. For a certain class of minds, indeed, it was wholesome and stimulating. They were surrounded with the forces of a picturesque, romantic, and impressive life. There were the infinite solitudes of the wilderness, its mystery, its peace; they had the intimate presence of Nature in its vastness and power; the savage life presented to them strange problems; they rejoiced in their own escape from great cities, from crowds, from mean competitions; they were conscious of the interest of the whole Protestant world in their undertaking; and welcomed the coming to them of scholars and saints, statesmen and philosophers. "New-England," as Hawthorne believed, "was then in a state incomparably more picturesque than at present, or than it has been within the memory of man."

Among the portraits of the Massachusetts Puritans by Mr. Tyler, that of John Winthrop will win especial admiration, both for the nobleness and dignity of the subject and the felicity of its character-drawing. He is described as "a man of good looks and of good manners, catholic in opinion and sympathy—a deeply conscientious man, not willing that his life should be a thing of extemporized policies and makeshifts, but building it up clear from the foundation on solid principle." His "History of New-England" grew out of the journal of his voyage. The end of the voyage was the end of his leisure. Henceforth there are frequent breaks and blanks in the record. Many a great day had to be dismissed with small mention. The resolute diarist was compelled to resist the encroachments of weariness and haste. Still he presents a clear, true story of the experience of the founders of Massachusetts in the days of that stern beginning. For almost twenty years the story went forward from 1630 until a few weeks before the death of the writer in 1649. The work was written with full purpose of having it published as a history: but with no anxiety about style; with the sole object of telling the truth in a plain and honest manner. "The native qualities of the man were lofty, self-respecting, grave; by culture and habit he expressed himself spontaneously in dignified and calm words; and at times, when the thought lifted him, he rose to a stately, unconscious eloquence. He was no artist, only a thinker and a doer. Of course, he never aimed at effect. His moral qualities are plainly stamped upon his manner of expression—moderation, disinterestedness, reverence, piety, dignity, love of truth and of justice. The prevailing tone is judicial; he tells the truth squarely, even against himself. The greatest incidents in the life of the colony are reported; also the least. The pathos and heroism and pettiness of their life, all are here."

Passing over an interval of some twenty years, of whose literary worthies Professor Tyler has presented many quaint characteristic specimens, we come to Cotton Mather, that man of pedantry and piety, "the literary behemoth of New-England in the colonial era," whose fame as a writer, "surpasses, in later times, and especially in foreign countries, that of any other pre-Revolutionary American, excepting Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin." From his earliest childhood, and through all his days, we are told Cotton Mather was gazed at as a being of almost supernatural genius, and of "quite indescribable godliness." His nature early became saturated with self-consciousness, and he grew to be "a vast literary and religious coxcomb." "He was born with an enormous memory, an enormous appetite for every species of knowledge, an enormous zeal and power for work, an enormous passion for praise." He drew his first breath in a household of books and students. The very air was charged with erudition. Scholarship was the inheritance of the family. At eleven years of age he was a freshman in Harvard College, but had previously read Homer and Isocrates, and many unusual Latin authors. At eighteen, on taking his second degree, he delivered a learned and persuasive thesis on the divine origin of the Hebrew points. For many years afterward, until his death in 1728, he was permitted to contemplate, and with immense delight, the progress of his own fame "as it reverberated through Christendom." Of his most famous book, and the most famous book produced by any American during the colonial period—"Magnalia Christi Americana"—Professor Tyler remarks that it is a mighty chaos of fables and blunders, blended, of course, with many single facts of great value. History and fiction are so mingled together in its pages that it is impossible to tell where the fiction ends and the history begins. Cotton Mather had an insuperable fondness for tumid and flabby declamation; he loved to propound edifying remarks, rather than to give a plain statement of facts; he had infinite credulity and infinite carelessness, and was often tempted "to stain the chaste pages of history with the tints of his family friendships and his family feuds."

A wonderful contrast to Cotton Mather, in every respect, is presented in the character of the profound thinker, acute reasoner, and original writer, President Jonathan Edwards. His personal traits are described with just admiration by Professor Tyler, and his literary position is analyzed with equal truthfulness and ability. By his parents on both sides "he came of the gentlest and most intellectual stock in New-England." In early childhood he began to manifest the lofty and beautiful endowments that distinguished him in subsequent life. Even at that tender age, he was remarkable for simplicity, modesty, conscientiousness, and a marvellous capacity for the acquisition of knowledge. As a mere child he read not only the ordinary writings in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, but the most abstruse works in English literature. But the great problems which absorbed his mind in mature life were the problems of theology. He held the theology of John Calvin, and to the defence and illustration of that theology in all its rigors (though with logical shadings), he brought his supreme ability as a dialectician. In this relation, he was the inspirer of many minds in his own country, and subsequently, in Great Britain, and thus fills a large place in ecclesiastical and philosophical history. "He had the fundamental virtues of a writer, abundant thought, and the utmost clearness and precision in the utterance of it; his pages, likewise, hold many examples of bold, original, and poetic imagery; and though the nature of his subjects and the temper of his sect repressed the exercise of wit, he was possessed of wit, in an extraordinary degree, and of the keenest edge."

In the execution of his work thus far, Professor Tyler has evinced a skill in the arrangement of his materials, and a masterly power of combination, which will at once place it in a very eminent rank among American historical compositions. It is not so much the history of a special development of literature, as a series of profound and brilliant studies on the character and genius of a people of whom that literature was the natural product. The work betrays acute philosophical insight, a rare power of historical research, and a cultivated literary habit, which was perhaps no less essential than the two former conditions, to its successful accomplishment. The style of the author is marked by vigor, originality, comprehensiveness, and a curious instinct in the selection of words. In this latter respect, though not in the moulding of sentences, the reader may perhaps be reminded of the choice and fragrant vocabulary of Washington Irving, whose words alone often leave an exquisite odor like the perfume of sweet brier and arbutus.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, As reported by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1878.

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT.

FIRST CALL—10¼ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 5s, Registered, 1881
100,000.........106¼
U S 5s Coupon 1881
10,000.........106⅛
25,000.......b3....106¼

U S 4s Reg 1907
2,000.......... 99⅜
U S 4½ Coup 1891
40,000............bc..104⅜

SECOND CALL—11¼ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 4s Coup 1907, 6,000..........100⅜

THIRD CALL—1½ O'CLOCK P. M.

U S 4s reg 1907
1,000.........bc. 99½

U S 5-20 Coup '67
10,000..........bc...106

FOURTH CALL—2½ O'CLOCK P. M.

U S 6s Coup '81
22,000..........109⅛
U S 4s Reg 1907
25,000............ 99⅜

U S 5s Coup 1881
5,000..........bc..106⅜

Sales of State and Railway Bonds—Railroad, Bank and Express Stocks.

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

Louisiana Con
5,000....... 74¼
Chic and N W Con coup G Bs
8,000........102½
5,000........102⅜
M K & T Con As
2,000....... 51¾
Mo Kan & Texas
5,000....... 17½
5,000....... 17⅜
N Y Elevated 1st
2,000....... 99½
10,000....... 99⅜
6,000....... 99⅜
1,000....... 99⅜
10,000....... 99½
C C & I C 1st
5,000....... 59¼
C. C. & I.C. 2d
15,000....... 18⅛
Den & Rio Gra 1st
23,500....... 91
15,000....... 91¾
Cen Pac Cal & Oregon Br
3,000....... 93½
C P Gold bds
13,000........107¾
Pacific of Mo 1st
5,000........104¾
Mich Central 7s
10,000........107⅞
N J Cent 1st Con Assented
10,000....... 70¼
Del. & Hudson
300....... 37½
N Y Cent & Hud
200 ...s3.112½
Lake Shore
300....... 68⅞
100.....s4. 68¾

Western Union
200....... 94¼
700....... 94¼
10....... 94⅜
410....... 94¼
1,000....... 94⅜
600....... 94
50....... 94⅛
Pacific Mail
200....... 13⅝
10....... 13¾
10....... 13⅝
Erie Railway
200....... 18¼
Northwestern
500....... 47¼
900....... 47⅜
400....b3. 47½
400....... 47⅜
100.....c. 47⅜
700....... 47¼
Northwestern Pref
400....... 77⅜
300....... 77¼
700....... 77⅜
200....s3. 77¼
Union Pacific
300....... 65⅞
Cent of N J
400....... 28⅞
100.....c. 28⅞
100....... 29
200....... 29¼
100....... 29⅛
100....s3. 29
100....... 29⅛
200....... 29¼
100....... 29
Ohio & Miss
200....s3. 7½
St Paul
200....... 35½

St Paul
200....... 35⅜
1,000....... 35¼
700....... 35⅜
100....... 35¼
100....b3. 35⅜
St. Paul Pref
300....... 73¼
200....... 73¼
300....... 73
100....b3. 73¼
500....b3. 73⅛
Wabash Railroad
200....... 21⅛
400....... 21⅜
900....... 21⅜
Morris & Essex
200....s3. 75⅛
400....... 75
100....... 76⅛
100....... 75⅛
Del Lack & Wes
2,300....... 43⅜
25....... 43⅜
980....... 43⅜
2,600....... 43
500....... 43⅛
100....... 43¼
1,000....... 43⅜
600....... 43⅜
500....... 43⅜
500....... 43¼
100....s5.. 43⅛
900....... 43⅜
100..b60. 43⅛
200.....c. 43⅛
Kansas and Texas
200....... 6¼
900....... 6⅛
St L K C & North
100....... 6⅞

FIRST BOARD—10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

Missouri 6s 1888
6,000........106¼
Ohio 6s '86
12,500........111
Dis of Col 3-65s Coup
6,000....... 79½
Bur C R & N'n 1st
3,000....... 68⅝
5,000....... 68¼
C B & Q 8s
2,000........113
Chicago, Bur & Q Con 7's
5,000........116
N J C 1st Consol Assented
4,000....... 70
Lehigh & W B Con Assented
5,000....... 36
North W Consol Reg Gold bds
1,000........102½
C CC & I Cons
1,000....... 91½
Morris & Es 7s '71
3,000........100
Chic & Alton 1st
5,000........117
S B & N Y 1st
2,000........101½
Alb & Sus 2d
2,000........109¼
Mo Kan & Tex Con Assented
15,000....... 51⅞
15,000....... 52
2,000....... 52⅛
N Y C 6s 1883
7,000........104¼
Can Southern 1st Guaranteed
3,000....... 75⅛
37,000.....b3. 75¼
Erie 2d Mortgage
1,000........105
Central Pac G B
10,000........107¾
Union Pacific 1st
2,000........107⅞
5,000........107¾
South Pacific 1st
2,000....... 89½
Ohio & Miss C S F
1,000.....bc.101⅞
C C & I C 1st M
5,000....... 59¼
1,500....... 59½
Winona & St P 2d
1,000....bc. 94
Alton & T H 2d Pre
1,000....... 77¾
M & St P C S F
5,000.....bc.100¾
Tol & Wab 1st x-c
1,000........106½
Tol & Wab con con ex Coupon
5,000....... 59½
Mich Cen 7s
5,000....bc.111

Pitts Ft W & C 1st
1,500.....bc.121⅛
P Ft W & C 2d
3,000.....bc.117¾
C St P & Min L G
1,000....... 42½
Louisville & Nash Second
15,000....... 90
N Y Elevated 1st
6,000.....bc. 99⅝
International 1st with interest certificates
16,000....... 71
Fourth Nat Bank
1....... 96
Nassau Bank
50....... 83
U S Express
65....... 47
American Express
10....... [illegible]
Ontario Silver
15.....bc. 38¼
Pulman Pal Car Co
15.....bc. 74½
Del & Hud Canal
100....bc. 37½
100....... 37⅝
100....... 37¾
100....s3. 37
100....... 37½
100....... 37⅜
10....... 37⅛
Western Union
420....bc. 94⅛
100.....c. 94⅛
1,400....s3. 94
700....... 94⅛
1,500....... 94¼
200....... 94⅜
500....s3. 94
Pacific Mail S S Co
100..bcs3. 13⅝
N Y C & Hud
100....bc.112¾
50........113
Erie Railway
100..bcb3. 18⅛
200....s30. 18
200....... 18
300....... 17⅞
L Shore & M S R R
100. bcs3. 68¾
3,000....... 68¾
Union Pacific
300....bc. 65⅞
400....... 66
400....... 66⅛
Cleve & Pitts G'td
200....bc. 82¾
Northwestern
1,100....bc. 47⅛
100.....c.. 47¼
600....... 47⅛
300....... 47¼
500.....c. 47⅜
100....... 47⅜
400....... 47¼
400....... 47⅛
1,900....... 47
1,300....... 47⅛

Northwestern pref
400..bcb3. 77⅜
100....s4. 77¼
550....... 77¼
Cent of N Jersey
300....bc. 29¼
100....... 29
100....... 28⅞
200....... 28¾
200....... 29
300....... 28½
St Paul
100..bcs3. 35¼
200....... 35⅛
1,600....... 35
1,400....... 34⅞
1,550....... 34¾
St Paul Preferred
100..bcs3. 73
200....... 72⅞
100....s3. 72¾
100....... 72⅞
200....... 73
300....... 72⅞
700....... 72¾
100.....c. 72⅞
600....... 72⅞
Wabash Railroad
163....bc. 22
500....... 22⅛
N Jersey R R
25....bc.130
Rock Island
7....bc.118½
Del Lack & West
300....bc. 42⅞
300....... 42¾
1,700....... 42⅝
1,500....... 42½
100....... 42¾
100....... 42⅞
100....... 42¾
300....... 42⅝
220....... 42½
300....... 42¼
400....... 42⅛
3,500....... 42¼
600....s3. 42⅜
Morris & Essex
120....bc.. 75
300....... 74⅞
100....... 75
200....s4.. 74¼
100....... 74½
100....s4. 74⅜
100....... 74⅜
St. L. Kan. C & N
300....bc. 7
St L K C & N Pref
200..bcb3 26
Pitts. F W & C G'd
5....bc.100¾
St L & S Fran R P
50....bc. 4¾
Han & St Jo
100 ...bc. 13⅞
Han & St Jo pref
100....bc. 34½
Ohio & Miss
150....bc.. 7½
400....... 7⅜
C C & I C
200..bcs3. 5⅞

12½ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

Louisiana 7s Con
10,000....b3.. 74
Dis of C 3-65s
3,000....... 79⅜
W U T Coup 1900
3,000........109⅞
Kan Pac 1st J & D
5,000....... 99
Den & Rio Gr 1st
5,000....... 91⅛
10,000....... 91
N Y E 1st
5,000....... 99⅝
11,000....... 99¾
Mo Kan & Tex 2d
5,000....... 17⅜
Del & Hudson
100....... 37
Western Union
2,200....... 94

Erie Railway
500....... 17⅞
Mich Central
200....... 68¼
Lake Shore
500....s3. 68⅝
200....... 68¾
500....s3. 68⅝
Union Pacific
100....... 66⅛
300....... 66¼
St Paul
400....... 35
St Paul Pref
300....... 72¾
200....... 72⅝
200....... 72¾
Wabash Railroad
20. .... 22⅛

C C C & I
100....... 31¾
45....... 32
Del Lack & West
500....... 42⅜
Pittsburg
100....... 82½
Morris & Essex
200....... 74⅜
100....... 74½
100....... 74¼
200....s5.. 74⅜
200....... 74⅜
100....... 74⅜
Kansas & Texas
200....b3. 6¼
St L K C & North
200....... 7
Ohio and Miss
200....s3. 7⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

C & P con S F
25,000........112
Bur Ced R & N 1st
3,000....... 68¼
North West consol Coup Gold bonds
1,000........102⅝
Den & Rio Gr 1st
5,000....... 91
Erie 4th mortgage
3,000........104
H. & St Jo 8's conv
1,000........100⅝
Mich Central 7s
2,000........111
D & Hud Reg '84
4,000....... 95
Can Southern 1st G
10,000....... 75⅛
O & M 2d
3,000....... 72½
3,000....... 72⅝
So'th Pac R R 1st
6,000....... 89½
C. St. P. & M. 1st
5,000....... 85
C C & I C 1st
5,000 .. 59
Tol P & War 1st Western Div
Purch Com Recpts
5,000....b3. 95½
St L, K C & No Real Estate B 7s
1,000....... 88½
Mil & St P con S F
1,000........100¾
Adams Express
5....bc.106½
American Ex
15....bc. 47½
Sutro Tunnel Co
100 bc. 4¼
400....... 4⅜
200....... 4¼
100...b10. 4¼

Sutro Tunnel Co
200....... 4⅛
A & P Tel
100....bc. 29½
Del and Hud C C
300....bc. 37
Western Union
30....bc. 94
Pacific Mail
200....bc. 13⅝
N Y C & H R
200....bc.112½
Erie Railway
200 bc. 17⅞
Mich Central
20....bc.. 68⅛
100....... 68¼
100....s3. 68⅛
300....s3. 68
100....... 67⅝
300....b3. 67¾
400....... 67½
500....... 67⅝
600....... 67¾
Lake Shore & M S
300....bc. 68¾
600....... 68⅝
300....... 68¾
Union Pacific
300 bcb3. 66¼
500....... 66½
Northwestern
300....bc.. 47⅛
300 ...s3. 47
500....... 47⅛
100....s4. 47
300....s3. 47⅛
100....b4. 47¼
Northwestern Pref
30....bc. 77⅝
200....... 77¼
C C C & I
100....bc. 31¾
111....... 32

Cent of N J
100....bc.. 28⅞
Rock Island
25....bc..118
Morris & Essex
800....bc. 74⅜
25....... 74⅞
St Paul
200....b3.. 35
500....... 34⅞
700....... 34¾
1,000....... 34⅞
St Paul Pref
300....bc. 72⅞
200....... 72¾
100....s3. 72⅝
300....... 72⅞
100....... 72¾
Wabash Railroad
300..bcb3. 22¼
Mo Kan & Tex
25....bc. 6⅛
St Louis & San Fr
100....bc. 3¼
Chic B & Quincy
50....bc 109⅞
Del Lack & Wes
100..bcs3. 42½
200....s3. 42⅜
100....s5. 42⅜
100....... 42⅜
500....... 42⅜
1,020....... 42¾
700....... 42⅞
1,100....... 43
400....... 42⅞
Han & St Jo
300....bc. 13⅞
100....... 14
Pitts F W & C G'd
30....bc.100½
Ohio & Miss pref
50....bc. 17⅛
C C & I C
1,800....bc.. 5¾

SALES FROM 2½ O'CLOCK TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Erie 4th
1,000........104⅛
Mil & St P 7s, G'ld
4,000........107¼
Tol & Wab conc
3,000....... 71
North Missouri 1st
1,000........107
Northwest consol C G Bonds
1,000........102⅝
Mo Kan & Tex Con Assented
5,000....... 51¼
Mo K & T 2d
15,000....... 17¼
Central Pac 1st C & O Branch
5,000....... 93⅝
N Y E 1st
10,000........100
Bur, Cedar R & N First M
5,000....... 68⅜
C C & I C 2d
2,000....... 18⅛
2,000....... 18¼
1,000....... 18⅜

Delaware & Hud
300....... 37½
100....s5.. 37½
W U Tel
100....... 94⅛
N Y C & H
50........112⅝
50........112¾
Mich Cent
100....... 67½
Lake Shore
100....s3. 68¾
900....b3. 68⅞
Union Pacific
100....... 66⅝
100....... 66¼
Erie Railway
100....... 18
Northwestern
300....... 47⅛
400....... 47¼
500....... 47⅜
Northwestern pref
100....s5. 77¼
C C C & I
200....... 32¼
200....... 32½
St Paul
510....... 34⅞

St Paul pfd
400....... 72¾
Del Lack & West
300....... 42⅞
300....b3. 43
500....... 42⅞
2,500....... 43
300....s3. 42⅞
Cent of N J
100....... 29
Morris & Essex
200....b3. 74⅞
C B & Q
400........109½
200........109
B C R & Northern
6....... 23
Han & St Jo
200....... 14
Han & St Jo Pref
300....b3. 35
Ohio & Miss
100....... 7½
Ohio & Miss pf'd
75....s3. 18
C C & I C
100....... 6

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 12, 1878.

FIRST CALL—11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Bertha & Edith
500.........09
3,000....b3..10
17,500.........10
200....b10.10
200....s3..09
600.........10
500....b5..10

California
10....... 11¼
Con Virginia
5....... 8⅜
10....... 8
Gold Placer
500....b30 .28

Dahlonega
2,000....s3..14
500....b3..15
1,000..snm..15
900..b60..16
2,800.........16
N Y & Colorado
100....s3. 1.45

SECOND CALL—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Bertha & Edith
1,500..b10..10
2,000....b3..10
8,700.........10
5,000...s60 .10
1,000...b10..11
2,600....b3..11
550...bcc..10
500...b20..11
3,500...b30..11
Con Virginia
100..b15.. 8¼

Con Virginia
10....... 8
10....... 8¾
Independence
100....... 1.50
50..b10.. 1.50
Moose
200...b30. 4.65
Gold Placer
200....b3. .27
California
10..b10.. 11¼

California
100...sc... 11¼
Plumas
100....... 3.65
Dahlonega
300...s30..14
500....b3..16
200.....c..15
400....s30..15
400...b60..17
Leviathan
100......... .55

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Bertha & Edith
500...b10..11
500...b60..12
1,000...s60.11
500....b3..11
10,500.........11
2,500...b15..11
3,000...b30..12
1,000...b10..11

American Flag
500...b10..21
Leviathan
100.........50
La Crosse
200....b3. .34
500...b15..34
Dahlonega
300....b3..16
500....s3..15

Independence
100..b30. 1.50
Kings Mountain
100..b10. 1.60
Moose
100....b30 4.65
Hukill
10....... 4.10

THURSDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

It is one of the peculiar features of the present